

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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THE "EARS" OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENDERS OF PARIS: A "POSTE D'ÉCOUTE," OR LISTENING-POST, FITTED WITH FOUR "REVERSED MEGAPHONES," WITH MICROPHONE.

The defences of Paris against hostile aircraft were organised early in the war, in a manner described under other illustrations of the subject on a double-page in this number. One of the most interesting of the special instruments employed for this purpose is that of the listening-posts (*postes d'écoute*), one of which is shown above. The description furnished with the photographs, and passed for publication along with

them by the French Censorship authorities, states, in regard to the instrument here shown: "This consists of four huge horns, which gather up almost the slightest sound and magnify it by means of a microphone, so that it is impossible for an enemy or other *avion* to approach unheard. These horns may be described as 'reversed megaphones.'"

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH ISSUED BY THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE AND PASSED BY THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP AUTHORITIES; SUPPLIED BY THE SPORT AND GENERAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD.



## THE ECONOMY OF FOOD IN WAR-TIME.

ECONOMY does not mean sparing, but arrangement; and its value in the matter of food is beginning, though very slowly, to come home to everybody at the present moment. That it is contrary to the national habits cannot be denied. We are naturally a careless nation, troubling ourselves little about small things, and by no means inclined to look favourably on anything like order or system. Hence we are daily and hourly throwing away valuable foods, and nothing strikes French or Belgian refugees more forcibly than the queues of children who are to be seen in the West End of London waiting outside fish-mongers', pork-butchers', and pastrycooks' shops for the free distribution of so-called waste material for which our visitors' housewives would expect to pay a remunerative price. This national characteristic has its good as well as its bad side; but it is now plain that it will have to go into the background until after the war. Although there is no scarcity of food among us, the purchasing power of the sovereign is decreasing, and money must therefore be made to go further. By doing so, we increase the store of those "silver bullets" which Mr. Lloyd George tells us are of nearly as much importance in this campaign as leaden ones; and there is no more universal or more obvious road to this increase than by economy in food.

Now the uses to which the organism puts the food supplied to it are various. It employs it to build up the fabric of the body in childhood and youth, and to repair it in maturity and old age. It converts it into the form of energy known as heat, which is alone capable of producing work whether mental or physical, and it extracts from it salts and other minerals which are necessary for its own well-being. All, or very nearly all, foods used in England contain substances fit for all these three purposes, but in very different proportions. Thus, meat (including fish), cheese, beans and peas, oatmeal, eggs, and nuts are useful for building up and repairing the body; fats, sugars, potatoes, rice, and cornflour give heat; and vegetables other than beans and peas, as also fruits, provide the minerals necessary for the proper assimilation of the whole. But these are the things which, as it were, they do best, and if we use them for the purposes to which they are least adapted an enormous amount of waste products is the result. Beef, for instance, if stripped of its natural fat, furnishes nearly twenty per cent. of its weight in body-building material, or proteid. Some small amount of fat or other hydrocarbon is extracted in the process of digestion, and possibly an infinitesimal quantity of mineral salts. All the remainder is excreted as waste products, and the separation and disposal of these waste products by themselves make great demands on the energy of the organism. If economy is to be practised in matters of food, it is plain therefore that the supply of each of the three kinds of food mentioned should be proportioned to the demand likely to be made on it. To feed a soldier in the trenches on the same food as the student of mature age in his library, is like giving a five-pound note to a man on a desert island.

Luckily for the nation, the food supply of the Army and Navy is in skilled and capable hands, and the great chemist, M. Armand Gautier, has put it on record that the daily ration of the French and English soldier is now perfectly correct from the scientific point of view. It is, therefore, only with the civilian that we are here concerned, and with him the true economy is probably to be found in the varying of his diet. According to a pamphlet issued by that excellently run institution, the National Food Fund, an adult man requires about 4 oz. of body-building material a day; 1 lb. of heat-giving stuff other than fats, and a quarter of a pound of fat. As for the salts and other minerals, less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an oz. are all that is necessary, although it is probable that this must be largely diluted to make them assimilable. For women, the amounts may be slightly lessened, since they do not require, for more than one reason, so large an amount of heat-giving food as men. For children, the amount must of perforce vary with the weight and age of the child; while in their diet, milk, which contains all the necessary elements perfectly combined, should play so large a part as to make their dietary a simple one. The real problem is how a man of the classes removed above the necessity of manual labour is to content himself with the slender amount of meat which the figure just given allows.

The answer is probably to be found in the larger use of foods which contain a greater proportion of proteid than does meat. Fish runs meat fairly hard in this respect, as does, according to some authorities, oatmeal; while eggs give 15 instead of 20 per cent. of proteid, and the best home-made bread about 10 per cent. But this is little compared to cheese, which yields a third of its own weight in proteid, or lentils, haricot beans, and dried peas, which give nearly a quarter. It follows, therefore, that these should all form a larger part of our diet in war-time than they have hitherto done, and to them should be added vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, and "greens." Instead of boiling these in the wasteful English way, and throwing away the water containing the mineral salts extracted, they are best made into stews and soups. Even if the "war-time" price of eggs, cheese, and fish be considered, it will be found that for the amount of nourishment given, they will prove cheaper in the long run than the meat which their cost would buy.

It will, of course, be said that the preparation of such food demands greater skill on the part of the cook; but this is not so. On the contrary, soups and stews, particularly since the introduction of Norwegian kitchens and other apparatus for slow cooking, want far less attention than the proper roasting of a joint and the boiling of a potato. As for dishes like macaroni cheese, vegetable curry, and kedgeree of fish and rice, the pains that they give in cooking is in inverse ratio to the pleasure from the eating of them. *Experto crede.* F. L.

ARNOLD BENNETT  
ON SCENES OF WAR.

Owing to circumstances over which we have no control, we are unable to continue this week our series of articles, by Mr. Arnold Bennett, on Scenes of War. We expect to resume it next week.

## AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- The Immorality of Non-Resistance. Rev. J. M. Lloyd Thomas. 1s. (Cornish Bros.)
- Germany's Food; Can It Last? The German Case as Presented by German Experts. Edited by S. Russell Wells, M.D., B.Sc. With an Introduction by A. D. Waller, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. 2s. net. (University of London Press.)
- The Training of the Volunteers for War. Major Gordon Casserly. 1s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- Tactics for Beginners. Major Gordon Casserly. 1s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The Girls' School Year-Book, 1915. 3s. 6d. net. (Year-Book Press)
- Fighting the Fly Peril. C. F. Plowman and W. F. Dearden, M.R.C.S. (Fisher Unwin.)
- After the War. Henry R. Meyer. 2s. net. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent.)
- Italy and the Italian People. Edited by L. G. Redmond-Howard. 1s. net. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent.)
- King of Kulturia. W. Hugh Higginbottom. 1s. net. (Walter Scott Publishing Co.)
- The Purple Iris. Walter Phelps Dodge. - - - (John Long.)
- Geographical Aspects of Balkan Problems. Marion I. Newbigin, D.Sc. 7s. 6d. net. - - - (Constable.)
- North-West Amazons. Thomas Whiffen. 12s. 6d. net. - - - (Constable.)
- Attila and the Huns. Edward Hutton. 6s. - - - (Constable.)
- The Royal Marriage Market of Europe. Princess Catherine Radziwill. 7s. 6d. net. - - - (Cassell.)
- Ireland: Vital Hour. Arthur Lynch, M.P. 10s. 6d. net. (Stanley Paul.)
- Indian Memories. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. 12s. 6d. net. (Herbert Jenkins.)
- The Wonder Book of Empire. Harry Golding. 3s. 6d. net. (Ward, Lock.)
- Diversions of a Naturalist. Sir Ray Lankester. 6s. (Methuen.)
- On the Side of the Angels. Harold Begbie. 1s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- Soldiers' Stories of the War. Walter Wood. 6s. (Chapman and Hall.)



"YPRES, 1915."

In response to inquiries from readers, we have prepared a limited number of real photographs of the unique picture of "Ypres, 1915," published in our issue of Aug. 28. The prints are 20 in. by 13 in., on stiff mount, and may be obtained, price 7s. 6d. each, plus 6d. inland postage, by applying to "L.S.P.," *Illustrated London News*, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

## FICTION.

- The Ocean Sleuth. Maurice Drake. 6s. - - - (Methuen.)
- Change. M. P. Willcocks. 6s. - - - (Hutchinson.)
- Pretty Maids All in a Row. J. Huntly McCarthy. 6s. (Hurst and Blackett.)
- Much Ado About Nothing. Told by "A Popular Novelist." 6s. (Greening.)
- The Nabob. Alphonse Daudet. 2s. net. - - - (Greening.)
- The Call of the Cumberlands. Charles Neville Buck. 6s. (Allen and Unwin.)
- The Eternal Whisper. Charles Inge. 6s. - - - (Eveleigh Nash.)
- The Gates of Sorrow. Marie C. Leighton. 6s. - - - (Ward, Lock.)
- The Perpetual Choice. Constance Cotterell. 6s. - - - (Methuen.)
- The Allies. John England. 6s. - - - (Simpkin.)
- Off Sandy Hook. Richard Dehan. 6s. - - - (Heinemann.)
- The Land of the Scarlet Leaf. Mrs. A. E. Taylor. 6s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The Mountains of the Moon. J. D. Beresford. 6s. - - - (Cassell.)
- The Melody of Death. Author of "Four Just Men." 3s. 6d. net. (Simpkin, Marshall.)
- Was It a Marriage? Edith Stanforth. 6s. - - - (Simpkin.)
- The Pioneers. K. S. Prichard. 6s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- Ten Degrees Backward. Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. 6s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The Oakleyites. E. F. Benson. 6s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The Devil's Spawn. Wm. Le Queux. 1s. - - - (Stanley Paul.)
- Greater Than the Greatest. Hamilton Drummond. 6s. (Stanley Paul.)
- The Admirable Painter. A. J. Anderson. 10s. 6d. (Paul and Co.)
- The Poison Belt. A. Conan Doyle. 1s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The Girl Who Found the Blue Bird. Mme. Maurice Maeterlinck. 1s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- Pa Gladden. E. Cherry Waltz. 1s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The White Countess. G. F. Turner. 6s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- Shadows of Flames. Amélie Rives. 6s. - - - (Blackett.)
- Things We Have Prayed For. Arabella Kenealy. 6s. (Hurst and Blackett.)
- The Highwayman. H. C. Bailey. 6s. - - - (Methuen.)
- Dearer than Life. Joseph Hocking. 2s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The Belfry. Margaret Baillie-Saunders. 1s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- The Insulted and Injured. Fyodor Dostoevsky. 3s. 6d. (Heinemann.)
- A Risky Game. Harold Bindloss. 6s. - - - (Ward, Lock.)
- The Generation Between. C. M. Matheson. 6s. - - - (Fisher Unwin.)
- The Precipice. Ivan Goncharov. 6s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- Money's Worth. F. Bancroft. 6s. - - - (Hodder and Stoughton.)
- Muslim. George Moore. 6s. - - - (Heinemann.)
- Carfraes Comedy. Gladys Parrish. 6s. - - - (Heinemann.)
- The Gates of Silence. Lindsay Russell. 6s. - - - (Ward, Lock.)
- Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo. E. Phillips Oppenheim. 6s. - - - (Methuen.)
- Through Stained Glass. George Agnew Chamberlain. 6s. (Allen and Unwin.)
- Secret History. C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 6s. - - - (Methuen.)
- Guy and Pauline. Compton Mackenzie. 6s. - - - (Martin Secker.)

## SOME BOOKS OF TO-DAY.

Life in the  
Italian  
Renaissance.

A serious and bulky book upon the *Rinascimento*, "Life and Letters in the Italian Renaissance" (Stanley Paul), that has many mistakes or misprints

in Italian names tempts the reviewer to make them prominent in his review—which would be disproportionate, and therefore unjust. But the author, Mr. Christopher Hare, has really been unlucky. Let us say no more about the Italian, and only remark that the great feminine name in the "Symposium" of Plato was Diotima, and end with a complaint about something that is not a carelessness in proof-reading. Mr. Hare says, "As a curious instance of the independence of Venice the Signoria refused to allow Bembo to see the public archives because he had taken minor priestly orders." The minority of minor orders consists precisely in the fact that they are not priestly. Priestliness plays so enormous a part not only in the Italian Middle Ages, but in the Italian Renaissance, that a writer on that period and country ought to inform himself on such a point as this with particular care. The volume is less occupied with Life than with Letters, and thus the sixteenth century appears in these pages in a high literary light; crimes appear by way of allusion, but no one conversant with the political and social history of that age does not know that it was eminently an age of crime. "At the mere name of the Renaissance in Italy," so the first chapter begins, "a cloud of glowing images rises before us, so full of harmony and delicacy of tone, so rich in colour and beauty, that we are instantly attracted and fascinated," etc. Are we so? It is not for lack of interest in Poliziano, or Pico della Mirandola, or Bembo, or the rest of that serried company, that to many of us the "images" (to use the same commonplace) that "rise before us" are not of this rosy colour or elegant shape. The Middle Ages were simple in crime, children in perversity, compared with the ages of the Renaissance. What saves the fifteenth century from much of the odour of corruption is the tradition of Mediæval principle and austerity remaining—if only as a kind of convention—in, for instance, the family letters. Such a letter is Bembo's to his daughter Elena, with its severe but tender admonitions: "I should wish you to be the most serious, the most chaste, the most modest woman alive." And—wise man!—he will not have her taught the "monocordia," inasmuch as she could not play really well without ten or twelve years' study, and to play less than well would make her a social bore. And it is only in the last twenty years that the English parent has begun to see things in this way! Mr. Hare tells the stories of the principal poetical works of the Renaissance, and tells them well; and the illustrating photographs, chiefly portraits, are aptly chosen. His book is a useful one, but needs some revision.

"Memorials and  
Monuments."

It is not every famous man who could say, with Horace, "Exegi monumentum aere perennius," or, as was said of

Wren, "Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice." The poet and the artist may be content to leave their own works as a sufficient memorial among men, but in most cases something more tangible is necessary. The subject takes on a new and saddened interest in time of war, when the deeds of so many fallen heroes come to be perpetuated in stone or marble or brass. Very timely and appropriate, therefore, is a volume entitled "Memorials and Monuments" (old and new: 200 subjects chosen from seven centuries), by Lawrence Weaver (Offices of *Country Life*; 12s. 6d. net). Although there have been many monographs of local interest or on particular kinds of monuments, there has been no work on the general development of design, so that the author breaks new ground. Is it a coincidence, or a case of inherited tastes, that the earliest book mentioned in his bibliographical list is one by a namesake of his own—"Ancient Funerall Monuments," by John Weever, 1631? The present author confines himself to the smaller types of memorial, omitting public statues and such large works as Trajan's Column or the Arc de Triomphe. His object has been "not so much to provide a historical account of the development of those types of memorials which are the most suitable for present use, as to focus attention on good examples, old and new." As regards the bearing of the subject on the war, after pointing out how the South African War memorials revealed a poverty of design in Great Britain, he writes: "After the return of peace there will scarcely be a church, or chapel, or school, or village hall in the three kingdoms which will lack records of those 'who held not their lives dear' . . . and it is to be hoped that the memorials will be worthy of the men and of the occasion." He adds that he will be happy to put readers in communication with the designers of any of the modern works illustrated. The very numerous illustrations from photographs are beautifully reproduced, and there are also many line drawings of monuments either in being or designed. The whole work is a fascinating study of a subject which, familiar as it is, has been strangely neglected from the literary point of view, and which just now is full of practical interest.

## NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.



# PARIS ON THE ALERT: DEFENDING THE CAPITAL FROM AIR-RAIDS.

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"THE WEAPON *PAR EXCELLENCE* AGAINST AIR-ATTACKS": AN ANTI-AEROPLANE MACHINE-GUN POST THAT FORMS PART OF THE DEFENCES OF PARIS AGAINST HOSTILE AIRCRAFT.

When the Zeppelin raid on the London district was discussed in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Balfour said: "Pains have been taken to make ourselves acquainted with the methods of the defence of Paris, and much, no doubt, has been learned, and will be learned, from studying their example. But let not the House be carried away with the idea that the problem of London is identical with the problem of Paris. . . . Nor, if I may say so, is the problem of one who has got to try and defend London at all similar to that of the Minister who has to try and defend Paris. Paris starts with being under a single

military government, and it starts with being a great military fortress, and therefore, being a military fortress, it is supplied with a great mass of guns and with great defensive arrangements. London is not a fortified town. London is, as everybody knows—and nobody knows it better than the Germans—a city which should not, under the laws of civilised warfare, be the subject of this kind of attack." The account furnished with this photograph, and the others dealing with the same subject on other pages, describes the anti-aeroplane *mitrailleuse* as "the weapon *par excellence* against air-attacks."



# HOW PARIS HAS OBTAINED IMMUNITY FROM ZEPPELIN

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS ISSUED BY THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE, AND PASSED BY THE FRENCH



THE DEFENCE OF PARIS AGAINST ZEPPELINS AND AEROPLANES: A TYPICAL BATTERY OF SPECIAL ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.



PART OF THE DEFENCES OF PARIS AGAINST GERMAN BOMB-DROPPING RAIDS: AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY.

In view of the recent air-raid on the London district, the anti-aircraft defences of Paris are now of special interest. The description issued with the above photographs, and authorised by the French military authorities, says: "In the early stages of the war, Paris was visited day after day by German aeroplanes. The Government called back to Paris General Hirschauer, the former chief of the Aeronautical Department (who had gone to another post), and systematic defences against aeroplane attacks were organised. Since then there have been many attempts by German aeroplanes to reach Paris, not one of which has succeeded, as the whole defensive organisation has received ample warning of their approach from one or other of the long chain of ceaseless watchers, which extends in every direction from Paris itself across country towards every point of the firing-line. Every section of the organisation is connected by telephone with headquarters in Paris. Directly an alarm is received from any point, calls are sent out all along the line of defensive posts, exactly



## GETTING READY TO LEAVE THE FRONT!

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY A CORRESPONDENT AT THE FRONT.



### "BUSINESS AS USUAL."

The song of birds, many times and in many places, has been heard in the woods of France when the whirr and crash of the shells have ceased; but this picture illustrates a still stranger contrast, for it is in the very heart of a shelled and ruined town that these swallows are seen, quietly perched on war-telegraph wires before migrating, as though the turmoil of battle were a thousand miles away. The shattered steeple of a church,

the houses shelled to ruin, the deserted street, all tell their tale of destruction. But it is possible to find a suggestion of good omen in this picture of the birds perched so peacefully upon the wires along which flash such portentous messages; for "True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings." As curiosities of war-time, the incident and the picture are probably unique.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## • SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY •



NECROMANCY: THE SUPPOSED SPIRIT OF HIS WIFE CONJURED UP BEFORE FREDERICK I. ("BARBAROSSA.")



RITES WHICH PRECEDED PROPHECY: DRUIDS OFFERING HUMAN SACRIFICES



MAKING A COMPACT WITH SATAN: SORCERERS ENGAGED IN CALLING UPON THE EVIL ONE FOR AID

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## THE PROTECTION AGAINST AIR-RAIDS.

THE visits of hostile air-ships to our shores continue, and the question present to the minds of most of us is whether the Government are doing all they can to prevent them. That much has been done may be at once conceded. The darkening of our streets in London and other principal towns, the plentiful supply of searchlights and anti-aircraft guns, the organisation—slow and gradual, after our English manner, but efficient in the long run and becoming better every day—of our Anti-Aircraft Corps, and the rapid training of both military and naval aviators, are all very important steps in the right direction. The doubt remains whether this is all that can be done; and, if not, what other steps can be taken along the road to practical security.

Apart from the immediate internment of all aliens and others reasonably suspected of signalling to aerial visitors, and from reprisals in kind, which is a political and not a scientific affair, the matter is almost entirely one of machinery—or, in other words, of appliances. The recent attacks have been made almost exclusively by Zeppelins and other air-ships lighter than air, and have all taken place under cover of night. For this there is a fairly obvious reason. Our own lighter-than-air machines consist, so far as is known, of the three or four Army air-ships which we saw at the Cambridge manoeuvres a few years ago; and these have small ascensional power, relatively

slow speed, and are quite incapable of carrying heavy bombs or shell-throwing guns. Hence the German airmen know very well that they can only be attacked from the air by aeroplanes or heavier-than-air machines. But our aeroplanes, as at present equipped, can only rise from the ground after a more or less prolonged period of "rolling" or running along the ground to acquire impetus. This is supposed to necessitate the provision of an aerodrome containing a smooth expanse of turf over which to travel, while of such aerodromes we have only two in London and not very many scattered up and down the country. Whether a regular aerodrome is really indispensable may, however, be doubted. As an emergency provision, our parks and other open spaces might well be made use of, and temporary sheds containing one or more aeroplanes apiece might, one would think, be installed in some of them without much expense or confusion. The risk of "rolling" in darkness, and therefore of coming up against trees and other obstacles, which has hitherto prevented aeroplanes being used at night, would in such cases be lessened by familiarity with the ground gained by practice in the daytime; while the means of lighting such spaces during a raid is in most cases ready to hand. If this course were adopted, the coming air-ships might be met by a squadron of aeroplanes already in the air; and Mr. Winston Churchill's boast of "a swarm of most unpleasant hornets"—it should be said that he may have been thinking of the anti-aircraft guns—would take visible shape.

Another precautionary measure might be the experimental provision of some mechanical means of raising the aeroplane without "rolling." Commandant Paul Renard has told us that the perfection of an aeroplane would be the combination of the present

type with a helicopter, or arrangement of screw-planes with a vertical axis to be used only on rising from, and descending to, earth. There are mechanical difficulties, but it is evident that if these could be overcome the aeroplane could hover as well as fly, and would therefore be in every way more than a match for the very vulnerable Zeppelin. Failing this, it may be suggested that the ordinary spherical—or rather, pear-shaped—balloon, with which we seem to be largely supplied, might be employed, at a pinch, to raise the aeroplane quickly into the air, and thus enable it to start fair in the hawk-and-heron race to get above the Zeppelin. The great obstacle against the success of this manoeuvre is at present, perhaps, the difficulty of setting the propeller or tractor of the aeroplane in motion otherwise than by hand; but the mechanical skill which has provided other engines with self-starting gear might possibly be able to overcome this. Nothing has been said about the provision of lighter-than-air machines to cope with those of the enemy, because at this time of day it is probably impossible for us to make it. Zeppelins require trained crews of 100 or 200 men to get them in and out of their huge sheds or hangars, and both ships and hangars take a long time to build. In this respect we are paying the penalty of our want of preparation for war. It is a pity, for "Au diable, diable et demi" is as good a motto in aeronautics as in most other matters, and, although Zeppelins will probably be superseded before long, one or two of them on our side might give a very efficient counter to the attacks of the enemy's.—F. L.



A FRENCH EXAMPLE LONDON MIGHT IMITATE: A CAPTURED GERMAN TAUBE AS A WAR-TROPHY AT THE INVALIDES IN PARIS.

It may well be asked why London has so few war-trophies to serve as signs of our soldiers' prowess, and as a stimulus to others to follow their example, especially now that the number of recruits has been falling off. As Sir John French mentioned in his recent message, several more German aeroplanes have been brought down lately by the British.—[From a Water-Colour by Henry Cheffer.]



## NOAH AS EATER OF FORBIDDEN FRUIT: A SUMERIAN EPIC OF THE FALL.

THE Sumerian version of the Creation, which places the Flood before the Fall, and makes the counterpart of Noah, not Eve, the eater of forbidden fruit, is thus outlined by Dr. Stephen Langdon in his treatise mentioned below: "Enki the water god and his consort Ninella or Damkina ruled over mankind in paradise, which the epic places in Dilmun. In that land there was no infirmity, no sin, and man grew not old. No beasts of prey disturbed the flocks, and storms raged not. . . . But for some reason which is all too briefly defined Enki, the god of wisdom, became dissatisfied with man and decided to overwhelm him with his waters. This plan he revealed to Nintud, the earth-mother goddess, who with the help of Enlil the earth-god had created man. . . . Nintud, under the title Ninharsag, assisted in the destruction of humanity. For nine months the flood endured and man dissolved in the waters like tallow and fat. But Nintud had planned to save the king and

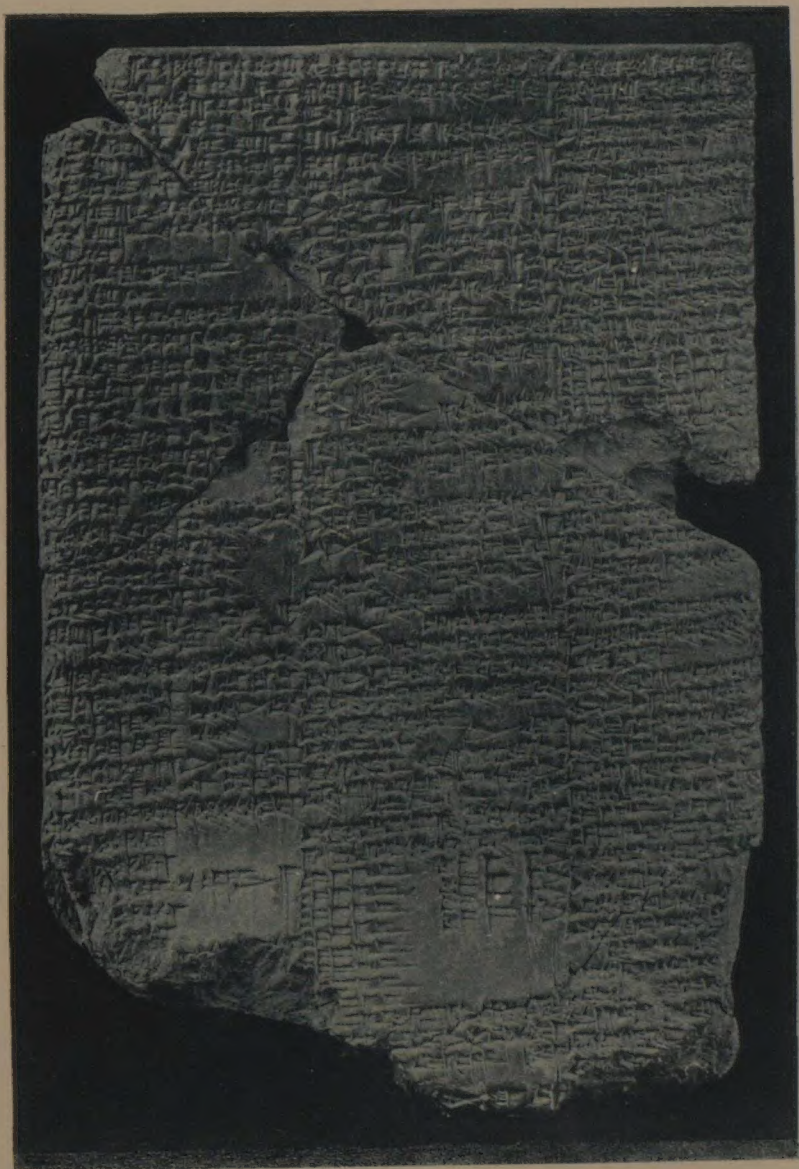
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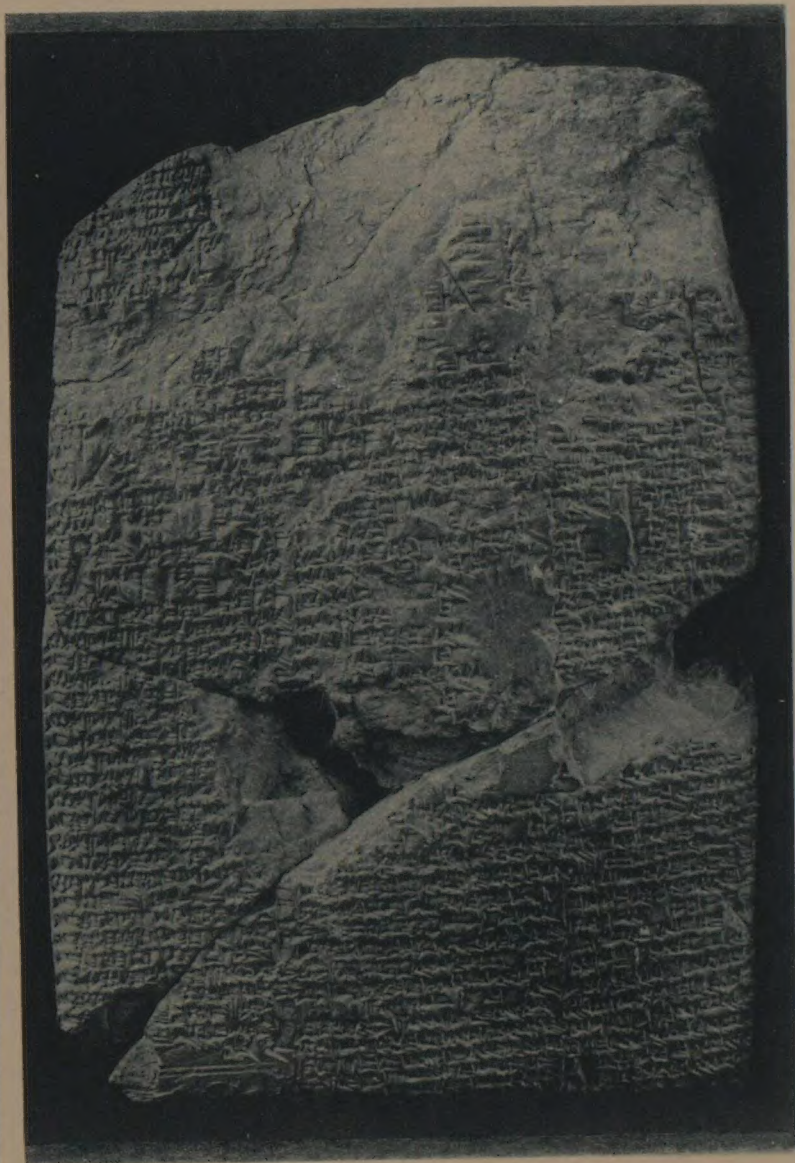
*(Continued.)*

certain pious ones. These she summoned to the river's bank, where they embarked in a boat. After the flood Nintud is represented in conversation with the hero who had escaped. He is here called Tagtug and dignified by the title of a god. He becomes a gardener for whom Nintud intercedes with Enki and explains to this god how Tagtug escaped his plan of universal destruction. . . . Enki became reconciled with the gardener, called him to his temple and revealed to him secrets. After a break we find Tagtug instructed in regard to plants and trees whose fruit the gods permitted him to eat. But it seems that Nintud had forbidden him to eat of the cassia. Of this he took and ate, whereupon Ninharsag afflicted him with bodily weakness. Life, that is good health in the Babylonian idiom, he should no longer see. He loses the longevity of the prediluvian age. Such in the Sumerian epic is the conception of the fall of man." Dr. Langdon suggests how "Noah" might be derived from "Tag-tug."

A BRITISH ISLAND WHICH A GERMAN PROFESSOR IDENTIFIED WITH THE SUMERIAN PARADISE: MOUND-TOMBS IN BAHREIN.



THE SUMERIAN STORY OF THE FLOOD AND FALL: THE OVERSE OF THE TABLET, WITH THE FRAGMENT CONTAINING THE LEGEND IN THE RIGHT-HAND TOP CORNER.



WITH THE TRIANGULAR FRAGMENT CONTAINING THE LEGEND IN THE RIGHT-HAND LOWER CORNER: THE REVERSE OF THE SUMERIAN TABLET.

The remarkably interesting tablet whose obverse and reverse sides are reproduced in the two lower photographs on this page contains, in the triangular fragment indicated above, a Sumerian version of the Flood and the Fall of Man that is older than the Hebrew version in Genesis by at least 1000 years. This statement is given on the authority of Dr. Stephen Langdon, Reader of Assyriology and Comparative Semitic Philology in Oxford University, by whose courtesy we reproduce the photographs and the above quotations from his treatise, "The Sumerian Epic of Paradise, the Flood, and the Fall of Man," given in Vol. X., No. 1, of the Publications of the Babylonian Section of the Museum of the

University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The upper photograph shows ancient mound-tombs in the desert at Bahrein, an island under British protection off the Arabian coast on the west side of the Persian Gulf. The tent is that of the British Political Agent, Captain Prideaux, who was making excavations on behalf of the Indian Government. Dr. Langdon mentions that a German archaeologist, Delitzsch, in a book called "Wo lag das Paradies?" identified Bahrein with the land of Dilmun, the Sumerian Paradise. Dr. Langdon, on the other hand, places Dilmun in "a strip of land from about the 29th degree of latitude southward along the eastern coast of the Persian Gulf."



## A LEADER IN THE GREAT CRISIS IN OUR HISTORY: MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

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THE FIRST BRITISH MINISTER FOR MUNITIONS; AND AN ORATOR WHOSE WORDS CARRY EXCEPTIONAL WEIGHT:  
THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

As Minister for Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George bears on his shoulders a responsibility for the fate of Great Britain's part in the war second only to that borne by Lord Kitchener himself. There is probably no other Minister of the Crown better fitted by nature for the special office in question, and all that the post requires—political courage of the first order, personal popularity with the working classes, and the gift of direct, telling, and appealing platform eloquence. In his remarkable preface to the recently published volume of his speeches since the war began, Mr. Lloyd George puts the situation of the hour in this country in a form that all can understand. "If we are not allowed to equip our factories and

workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates when the need is clear to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if we neglect to make ready for all possible eventualities . . . then I can see no hope. But if we sacrifice all we have and all we like for our native land, if our preparations are characterised by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere—then victory is assured."